

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF AMERICAN FLIES OF
THE FAMILY BORBORIDÆ.

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The Borboridæ are small flies which have been much neglected by systematists. Even in Europe, where the Diptera have been most thoroughly studied, the species of this family are but imperfectly known. When carefully studied the species of this group present good generic and specific characters, and it is hoped that the following descriptions will contribute to a better understanding of the group.

APTILOTUS BOREALIS, new species.

Female.—Black, shining; frons subopaque; lateral, ocellar and vertical bristles as in the species of *Limosina*, center rows consisting of one strong, cruciate pair and an upper, and lower pair of much smaller, hairlike bristles, frons as long in center as three-fourths its central breadth, anterior outline centrally produced, basal joint of antennæ black, apical joint brown, the bristles on basal joint strong, pubescence on apical joint pale, arista brown, pubescent, one-third longer than breadth of frons at center, face black, subopaque, raised almost ridgelike longitudinally in center, in profile concave, the mouth margin produced, labrum protruding, mouth opening large, palpi small, proboscis not much reduced in size, cheeks black, opaque, below center of eye more than half as high as eye height, anterior bristle strong, posterior bristles weak and hairlike; thorax short, subquadrate, very slightly longer and narrower than head, bristles on mesonotum of moderate length, in regular rows, one distinct pair of dorso-central macrochaetæ, a very strong bristle on the lateral margins at posterior fourth, lateral margins with several weaker bristles anteriorly, pleuræ opaque black, the pleural bristle, so very conspicuous in *Limosina*, very much reduced in size, scutellum two-fifths as long as mesonotum, distinctly narrower, regularly rounded, with four marginal, subequal, equidistant bristles, five visible abdominal dorsal segments, the basal segment as in *Borborus* and *Limosina*, very short

and hidden, the abdomen oval in outline, first (visible) segment very slightly longer than second, next three subequal, last visible segment very short, all segments very finely granulose and with regularly distributed short dark hairs; anal organs yellowish; legs black, trochanters, extreme apices of femora, bases and apices of tibiæ, and all tarsi yellow, all legs with numerous short hairs, fore femora with a row of about seven hairlike bristles on postero-ventral surface which increase in length from base to tip, mid femora with a serial row of short close bristles on the antero-dorsal surface, the last two at near tip much the strongest, hairs on mid tibiæ almost bristlelike, one bristle at apical fourth on dorsal surface, apical spines weak, hind femora and tibiæ without any strong bristles, basal joint of hind tarsi distinctly dilated, covered with short stiff golden hairs on ventral surface, entire tarsus almost equal in length to tibia.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Type.—Cat. No. 14945, U.S.N.M.

Two females, Farragut Bay, Alaska, May 6, 1899. (T. Kincaid, Harriman Alaska Exp.)

This species was recorded by Coquillett as *A. politus* Williston, which differs as follows: Head comparatively broader, frons glossy black, anteriorly much produced centrally, arista more tapering and less distinctly pubescent, face glossy, cheeks granulose, much higher than in *borealis*, head from anterior edge of eyes viewed from above about one-half as long as thorax, in *borealis* about two-thirds, mesonotum granulose, distinctly broader posteriorly than at anterior margin, scutellum more nearly subtriangular, at least one-half as long as mesonotum, abdomen glossy black, much more coarsely granulose than in *borealis*, the first visible segment distinctly longer than second, the hairs on surface much more sparse than in *borealis*, especially on basal two segments, the legs are bristled similar to those of *borealis*, but they are much darker in color in the female.

A male specimen of *Aptilotus politus* from Panamint Mountains, the type-locality, which is evidently one of the lot taken by Koebele, as it bears his label, differs from the female in having the frons as long as broad, regularly rounded and pale in front, the thorax not so distinctly broadened behind, the scutellum rather shorter, and the legs colored as in *borealis*. The hypopygium is large, longer on right side than on left, glossy black, and with numerous short black hairs on the surface. There is also on the mid tibiæ an additional preapical bristle, transversely situated to the one in the female. The species was briefly described from the female only, and though this example varies from that sex in several respects, I believe it belongs to *politus* and is not a distinct species. The question is one which can only be settled by obtaining sufficient material to afford an opportunity for comparison of the sexes. Unfortunately the type-specimens are not

in the collection. The only examples here are a female, compared with *borealis*, from Beulah, New Mexico (8,000 feet), May 3 (Cockrell), and the above-mentioned male.

SPHÆROCERA ANNULICORNIS, new species.

Male.—Black, slightly shining; frons opaque, only slightly shining laterally on posterior half (the lateral bristles have been destroyed, so that it is impossible to say anything about their disposition on frons); central rows very weak, pale, lying close on frons and strongly incurved; anterior outline of frons strongly produced in center; face strongly produced between and below antennæ so that the antennæ are situated in lateral cavities; labrum large, but not projecting much, except downward; a few weak, pale hairs on face margins; cheeks strongly rugulose, sides of mouth-margin shining, antennæ with basal joint yellow, second joint brown, twice as large as third, numerous short hairs on its surface, third clear yellow; the third joint sits in the hollow apex of second; arista one-third longer than breadth of frons at center, yellow, bare; thorax slightly shining, center rows of bristles with other two irregular rows between them; outer dorso-central rows irregular, not single; posterior half of dorsum with surface nearly entirely covered with short bristles; scutellum with discal short bristles, the posterior margin without tubercles or bristles; abdomen opaque, rugose, longer than broad, and nearly parallel-sided, bare; hypopygium large, strongly incurved, with numerous very short surface hairs; ventral surface of abdomen in center with distinct golden pubescence; legs black, shining, only the trochanters, knee-joints, apices of tibiæ and of all tarsi yellow; all legs with very short hairs; all femora thickened, especially the fore pair; hind tibiæ without the long curved apical spur present in *subsultans*, with only two short straight apical bristles; hind tarsi with the basal joint broader than tibiæ, longer than the next two, but not as long as the next three; wings yellowish, veins pale brown, costa bare, first division shorter than second, second slightly shorter than fourth and rather less than one-third as long as third; basal portion of third vein slightly shorter than second portion of fourth; third and fourth veins gradually convergent toward tip; inner cross vein at distinctly beyond end of first vein and at more than one-third from base of discal cell; outer cross vein at two and one-half times its own length from margin of wing measuring along fifth; fifth vein reaching four-fifths to margin of wing; halteres with stalk yellow and knob bright lemon colored.

Length, 4 mm.

Type.—Cat. No. 14946, U.S.N.M.

One male, Brookline, Massachusetts, March 20, 1874 (collection of C. V. Riley).

Easily separated from the other American species. From *pusilla* Fallen by its larger size and the absence of the scutellar tubercles as

well as the fact that the third and fourth veins do not diverge at apex. From *subsultans* Fabricius, by the absence of the strong thornlike apical spur on hind tibiæ, and from *bimaculata* Williston, by the unicolorous abdomen and the convergent instead of parallel third and fourth veins.

BORBORUS NEGLECTUS, new species.

Female.—Shining black; frons shining black except in front, where it is yellow margined, and the two lateral extremities of the pale portion which are carried posteriorly to ocellar triangle; central rows of bristles weak, divergent posteriorly and incurved; three strong lateral frontal bristles, the lowest slightly below, the second slightly above center of frons, a single weak hair between the lower pair; besides the usual two rows of central bristles, which stop much short of the ocellar triangle, there are on the pale stripes a number of weaker hairs; ocellar bristles strong, divergent; basal joint of antennæ black, with 4-5 long hair-like bristles; third joint brownish-yellow, twice as long as first, strongly but shortly pubescent; arista pale, pubescent, one and two-thirds times as long as breadth of frons; face yellowish above, brown below, shining; labrum much produced, brown, shining; occiput and cheeks shining, especially glossy beneath eyes, one very long bristle on mouth edge, and one moderately long, and numerous bristle-like hairs posterior to it; thorax shining, unstriped; pleuræ glossy black; scutellum with four marginal bristles, the anterior pair weak; abdomen glossy black, extremely broad and short, nearly circular in dorsal outline; basal segment very long, with raised longitudinal central, and hind-marginal transverse ridge; numerous lateral hairs present on basal half of segment, second segment slightly shorter than first, narrowed behind, numerous lateral hairs, a slight longitudinal central, and distinct transverse hind-marginal ridge; third segment short, not half as long as second, with lateral hairs; fourth segment pale yellowish-brown, shorter than third and much narrower, with numerous hairs; anal organ tawny, with longish hairs; venter tawny; legs yellow, except the bases of coxæ broadly and the femora except extreme bases and tips which are glossy black; apices of tibiæ and tarsi slightly browned; all legs with distinct, rather long hairs; fore femora with three or four distinct bristles on postero-dorsal surface; mid femora with a few rather stronger hair-like bristles on the antero-ventral surface; mid tibial hairs strong, two bristles on the dorsal surfaces at near tip besides the apical spines; hind femora very long and slim, distinctly bent, with strong hairs that are almost bristles on the antero-dorsal surface; tibiæ shorter than femora, with a distinct long bristle at near tip of dorsal surface; apical spur black, long, and curved; basal joint of tarsi distinctly broader than tibiæ, elongated on posterior external angle, second joint one-fourth longer and much thinner than basal joint; wings brownish, veins dark brown, costa

thickly haired, from base of wing to humeral vein two-fifths the length of second division of costa, second division less than one-third the length of third and equal to fourth, small cross vein at distinctly beyond end of first vein and slightly less than one-third from base of discal cell, basal portion of third vein longer than second portion of fourth, fifth vein not continued beyond outer cross vein, the angle of bend distinctly rounded, sixth vein very distinct to about midway from cross vein to wing margin, halteres reddish yellow.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

One specimen (female), labeled "Borborus," from Beverly, Massachusetts, April 4, 1867 (collection of C. V. Riley). Nearest to *nigri-femoratus* Macquart, but quite distinct.

Type.—Cat. No. 14947, U.S.N.M.

BORBORUS BREVISETUS, new species.

Male and female.—Opaque brown-gray; frons with center and lateral margins gray, the two stripes, where central rows of bristles are situated, opaque black, in male nearly entire center of frons darkened, the usual three lateral frontal bristles increasing in size toward vertex, and nearly equidistant, the third one incurved, the lower slightly outwardly directed over eye, vertical bristles strong, ocellar bristles strongly divergent, one or two hairs between lower pair of bristles, and a number on lateral margins of frons below the lowest bristle, central bristles distinct, strongly incurved, and reaching more than halfway to ocellar triangle, face gray, labrum only slightly produced, gray pollinose, the strong incurved long bristle midway between mouth margin and eye and a weaker one slightly posterior to and much lower than it, as well as several weak hair-like bristles posteriorly on the cheeks, lower occiput and eye-margin to near strong bristles shining, basal joint of antennæ with one long and several short hairs, third joint black, slightly gray pollinose at tip, at least twice as large as first, arista very short, barely two-thirds as long as breadth of frons at center, distinctly tapering and very slightly pubescent; thorax gray brown, with four regular rows of serial setulæ on the dorsum, and two rather irregular rows external to them on the lateral margins, two strong dorso-central macrochætæ, the center of thorax with a distinct brown stripe covering the insertions of the center pair of rows of setulæ, a narrower stripe along the line of the other pair of rows, a transverse brown mark behind the humeri and another in front of the wing base, as well as an interrupted brown longitudinal stripe from behind middle of dorsum to scutellum, scutellum dark on disk and pale on margin, with four equal-sized marginal bristles, lower two-thirds of sternopleuræ glossy black; abdomen opaque gray-brown, the basal segment slightly the longest, with numerous lateral hairs, terminal segment with

strong apical hairs, male hypopygium large, slightly shining and distinctly protruding, cleft on left side, with numerous long hairs on disk, anal organ in female densely covered with hairs; legs entirely gray-black, thickly covered with rather long hairs, fore femora thickened, the hairs on them more bristle-like, mid femora with a series of short bristles on antero-dorsal surface, and one strong one at one-fourth from tip, succeeded by a smaller one nearer to tip as well as the numerous hairs, mid tibiæ with a short, but distinct bristle at middle on antero-ventral surface, one on postero-dorsal surface at same place and three pre-apical bristles, one dorsal, one antero- and one postero-dorsal as well as two weak apical spurs, hind femora nearly straight, distinctly thicker than tibiæ, tibiæ with one bristle at about one-third from apex on antero-ventral surface, and one long pre-apical dorsal bristle, the end spur very long and sharp, basal hind tarsal joint as broad as tibiæ and two-thirds as long as the narrow second joint, the pubescence on ventral surface yellow in some lights; wings slightly grayish, veins brown, first costal division shorter than second in male, shorter than fourth and about one-fourth as long as third, second in female as long as fourth, inner cross vein slightly beyond end of first vein and less than one-third from base of discal cell, basal portion of third vein slightly longer than second portion of fourth, fifth vein distinct to halfway from outer cross vein to wing margin, sixth very distinct to more than midway to margin, halteres yellow.

Length, 2 mm.

One male, Washington, District of Columbia, April 28, 1912, on United States National Museum window (Malloch); one female, Las Vegas, New Mexico (Cockerell), 4,000 feet, June, 1901.

Type.—Cat. No. 14948, U.S.N.M.

BORBORUS LACTEIPENNIS, new species.

Male and female.—Black, shining; head buccate, the frons descending in front and very distinctly produced above antennæ, eyes small, at center barely higher than from lower margin to mouth margin across cheek, frons distinctly longer than broad at center, opaque black-brown, with the anterior margin and the central divergent stripes reddish, bristles rather hair-like, those on anterior margin and divergent stripes very numerous, long, and pale in color, basal joint of antennæ hidden under frons, third joint rounded, twice as long as basal joint, brown at tip, yellowish at base, one strong and several weak hairs on the upper surface of basal joint, arista as long as breadth of frons at center, pubescent, face yellow, produced at mouth margin, labrum slightly projecting, cheeks yellow, browned posteriorly, becoming merged into black toward occiput; the anterior bristle above mouth margin strong, those posterior to it very weak;

mesonotum shining black, with a slight olive tinge, the dorsal setulæ long, three pairs noticeably so, yellowish, pleuræ brownish, glossy on lower portions, scutellum with four marginal bristles; abdomen subshining, black, with pale posterior margins to segments, basal segment as long as next two, the others subequal in length, lateral and posterior marginal hairs sparse but strong, the latter present only on apical segments; male hypopygium large, knob-like, with scattered short hairs, and several long bristles at apex of dorsal plate, the ventral surface has numerous short hairs and the ventral organs are much paler in color than the dorsal plate; legs brown, trochanters, knees, and all tarsi yellow, all legs with numerous long hairs, anterior femora strong, a series of long bristles on apical two-thirds of ventral surface, mid femora and tibiæ as in *articus*, hind femora with three stronger bristles at from middle to near tip on dorsal surface, a long hair-like bristle at near base on ventral surface, hind tibiæ thickened, shorter than femora, with long hairs, the usual long dorsal bristle at near to apex, a distinct strong bristle and some long hairs at about apical third of antero-ventral surface, a series of about seven very long, fine, hair-like bristles on posterior surface from a little above middle to tip; those long hairs are absent in female; apical thorn-like spur long and strong, basal joint of hind tarsi dilated, two-thirds as long as second basal, which is slightly dilated; wings milk-white, costal vein yellowish, the other veins colorless, from humeral vein to end of first vein one-third as long as from end of first vein to end of second in male and barely as long as from second vein to third vein; in female the first mentioned is rather more than one-third the second and slightly longer than last-named division; inner cross vein distinctly beyond end of first vein and at one-fourth from base of discal cell; fifth vein reaching midway to wing margin beyond outer cross vein; sixth vein reaching two-thirds to wing margin; halteres whitish.

Length, 2 mm.

One male and one female, Tampico, Mexico (E. A. Schwarz).

Easily recognizable from any other described species by the white wings, the short arista, and the long hind tibial hairs in the male.

Type.—Cat. No. 14949, U.S.N.M.

BORBORUS ARTICUS, new species.

Male and female.—Greenish black, distinctly shiny; frons subshining except on the stripes where the small central bristles are situated, bristles situated as in *brevisetus*, a rather distinct bristle between the two lower lateral bristles, the hair-like bristles on central divergent stripes numerous and long though fine, frons distinctly projecting in front, face concave, produced at mouth margin, distinctly whitish

dusted, labrum distinctly protruding, shining, with slight dusting, antennæ black, basal joint with numerous hairs and no longer bristle above, third joint large, more than twice as large as basal joint, rounded, with very close, short pilosity, which is pale yellowish in color, arista not longer than breadth of frons, distinctly, but sparsely pubescent, cheeks below eyes glossy black, lower half opaque, anterior bristle very long, those posterior to it gradually decreasing in length, cheeks from mouth margin to lowest part of eye more than half as high as eye—taking both at center of eye—the eye is very small as compared with *brevisetus*, in which species the jowl, or cheek, is not more than one-third as high as eye at center; mesonotum unstriped, slightly gray-dusted, with four regular rows of dorsal setulæ, which are rather long but hair-like, pleuræ glossy black on lower portion, subopaque above, scutellum with four moderately long, marginal bristles, abdomen shining, basal segment in male as long as next two, second to fourth subequal, all segments with lateral, and last two with posterior, marginal, hair-like bristles, male hypopygium very large, knob-like, with complicated ventral processes, and with numerous hairs on the dorsal plate, female abdomen with basal segment only as long as one and one-half times second, the others subequal, bristled as in male; legs black, covered with very numerous black hairs, fore femora dilated, mid-femora normal, with one bristle distinct from the hairs at near apical third on anterior surface, mid-tibiæ with a similar bristle situated as on femora, two preapical bristles—one antero- and one postero-dorsal—as well as the apical spurs, hind femora normal in size, with 2-3 bristles more distinct than the hairs on the center of the dorsal surface, hind tibiæ slightly shorter than femora, with one long dorsal bristle at apical fourth, one on almost the ventral surface at near the apical third, and a long thorn-like curved apical spine, basal joint of hind tarsi much dilated, two-thirds as long as second basal, which is less distinctly dilated than basal; wings yellowish-brown, veins brown, from humeral vein to end of first vein one-third as long as from end of first vein to end of second and distinctly longer than from end of second to end of third; small cross vein not upright but sloped outward at upper extremity, distinctly beyond end of first vein and at less than one-third from base of discal cell, third and fourth veins slightly convergent toward apices, fifth vein reaching half way from cross vein to wing margin; halteres dusky yellow.

Length, 2 mm.

One female, Ungava Bay, one female and one male, Fort Chimo, Labrador (L. M. Turner).

A male from the District of Columbia, standing as *vitripennis* Meigen in collection, may belong to this species. It differs from the above description in having the tibiæ and tarsi yellow and seems to

have the legs more strongly haired, but the poor condition of the specimen, and the absence of the terminal joint of both antennæ prevent me deciding the status of the specimen. It is not *vitripennis* Meigen which is represented in the collection by several English specimens.

Type.—Cat. No. 14950, U.S.N.M.

LIMOSINA LUGUBRINA, new species.

Male.—Black-brown, shining; frons shining, tawny yellow, bristles normal, face and cheeks yellow, the former slightly concave and projecting beyond eyes, cheeks below center of eyes not one-third as high as height of eyes, anterior mouth marginal bristle strong, those posterior to it weak and sparse, antennæ yellow, basal joint with longish, black, terminal, internal hairs, third joint not larger than basal, with distinct pale pubescence, arista dorsal, about one and two-thirds as long as breadth of frons, dark in color and distinctly pubescent, mesonotum short, as broad as long, black-brown, paler at sides, and with a peculiar bronzy luster, scutellum broad, rounded, with four marginal bristles, pleuræ brown; abdomen shining black, basal segment rather longer than second, apical two segments with scattered long hairs, hypopygium not large, yellowish; legs yellow, mid tibiæ with one dorsal bristle at above middle and two at near tip on the antero- and postero- dorsal surfaces, no bristles on ventral surface; basal hind tarsal joint not much dilated, barely more than half as long as second, which is slightly dilated; wings brownish with an indistinct fascia beyond the end of second vein as in *lugubris*¹ Williston, but the venation is not as given for that species, the basal portion of third vein is slightly longer than last portion of second, the outer cross vein is distinctly longer than inner cross vein, and the fourth vein does not show beyond the outer cross vein; halteres whitish yellow.

Length, 1 mm.

Type.—Cat. No. 14951, U.S.N.M.

One male, Aguadilla, Porto Rico, January, 1899 (A. Busck).

The costal divisions in *lugubrina* are $1-1\frac{1}{2}-4$. In Williston's description of *lugubris*² he states that the species has bristles on the under side (ventral surface?) of mid tibia, though I am not sure just what he means by that definition, and also that the third section of costa is three times as long as second. His figure gives the third section of costa as less than twice the length of second. He heads his description "male and female" and says in notes "one specimen."

¹ This name being preoccupied I have altered the name of the species to *sublugubrina* in Smiths. Misc. Coll. vol. 59, No. 17 p. 8.

² Trans. Lond. Ent. Soc., 1896, p. 433.

LIMOSINA ROTUNDIPENNIS, new species.

Female.—Black, subopaque; frons opaque on divergent central stripes, slightly shining elsewhere, bristles strong and numerous, face brown, slightly shining, projecting, not concave, cheeks not half as high as eye, the anterior bristle on mouth margin of moderate length, succeeded posteriorly by one weaker and several very short hair-like bristles, antennæ black-brown, third joint slightly paler, not much larger than basal joint and slightly pointed, pubescence on third joint long, pale, basal joint with the usual dorsal, and apical bristles weak, mesonotum subopaque, with numerous short bristles, which are irregularly arranged, only one pair of distinct macrochaetæ, scutellum opaque, with four subequal, strong, marginal bristles, pleuræ brownish, opaque; abdomen opaque brown; legs brownish, the trochanters, tibiæ, and tarsi paler, no noticeable bristles except as in *niveipennis* (hind tarsi indistinguishable), wings rather short and rounded, grayish, costa brown, rather thick, noticeably so beyond end of first vein, from humeral cross vein to end of first slightly shorter than next costal division, both together as long as from end of second to third vein, basal part of third vein about one-third as long as last portion of second, outer cross vein distinctly before end of second, from outer cross vein to inner cross vein distinctly longer than basal portion of third and not twice as long as outer cross vein, third vein on last portion with a very slight upward bend, ending in front of wing tip, both fourth and fifth veins traceable beyond outer cross vein, the former distinctly so; halteres yellowish.

Length, 0.75 mm.

One female, Culebra Island, Porto Rico, February, 1899 (A. Busck).

Type.—Cat. No. 14952, U.S.N.M.

Allied to the foregoing.

LIMOSINA NIVEIPENNIS, new species.

Male.—Shining black; frons shining black, the central divergent stripes velvety opaque black, frontal bristles weak, face glossy brownish black, concave, cheeks shining but not glossy, anterior bristle above mouth strong, the others posterior to it much smaller and five in number, cheek below center of eye half as high as eye height, antennæ yellow, basal joint rather more than half as large as third joint, with one dorsal and five or six apical internal bristles, third joint slightly pointed, with long pale pubescence, arista dark, one and one-half times as long as breadth of frons, distinctly pubescent; mesonotum glossy black, the dorsal bristles long but hairlike, and in regular rows though not numerous, pleuræ glossy black, scutellum glossy black with four marginal bristles, the anterior pair much the weakest; abdomen brownish, hypopygium large, glossy, with numerous surface hairs;

legs black, trochanters, apices of femora, bases and apices of tibiæ, and tarsi yellow, all legs covered with short hairs, midtibiæ with 2-3 weak bristles at near apex on dorsal surface, basal joint of hind tarsi not greatly, though distinctly swollen, about two-thirds as long as second joint which is distinctly thinner; wings whitish, veins except costa almost colorless, from humeral cross vein to end of first vein equal to the next division of costa, both together equal to the last costal division, last section of second vein nearly twice as long as basal section of third, outer cross vein almost directly underneath end of second vein, fourth vein from inner cross vein to outer cross vein longer than basal part of third and twice as long as outer cross vein, last portion of third vein straight and ending almost at wing tip, fourth and fifth veins hardly traceable beyond outer cross vein; halteres dusky yellow.

Length, 1 mm.

One male, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, January, 1899 (A. Busck).

Allied to *lugubrina*.

Type.—Cat. No. 14953, U.S.N.M.

LIMOSINA PARVA, new species.

Male.—Shining black; frons raised in center, shining except on divergent central stripes, lateral bristles projecting over eyes, central bristles distinct, anterior outline of frons centrally produced, face slightly dusted, concave, mouth margin produced, anterior mouth marginal bristle strong, one weaker bristle and a few hairs posterior to it, cheek about one-third as high as height of eye, antennæ black, basal joint rather strongly bristled, third joint strongly whitish pubescent, distinctly but not greatly larger than basal joint, arista about one and two-thirds as long as breadth of frons at center, thin, black, distinctly pubescent; mesonotum shining black, with scattered short hairs, as broad as long, scutellum broad, not regularly rounded, with four marginal bristles; abdomen glossy black, the basal segment nearly as long as next two together, all segments bare on disk except the last and with lateral rather long hairs, hypopygium not very large, of normal shape, with scattered hairs; legs black, tibiæ and tarsi piceous, one weak dorsal bristle at basal third and two subapical on mid tibiæ, all legs with short hairs, basal joint of hind tarsi dilated, two-thirds as long as second joint which is slightly dilated; wings gray, from humeral vein to end of first vein shorter than next costal division which is one-half as long as last division, basal section of third vein about two thirds as long as last section of second vein, and equal to fourth vein from inner to outer cross vein, outer cross vein very slightly beyond end of second vein and twice as long as inner cross vein, last section of third vein slightly bent upward and ending dis-

tinety before tip of wing, costa continued beyond end of third vein, fourth and fifth veins continued as short spurs beyond cross vein but not traceable to margin; halteres black.

Length, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

One male, Washington, District of Columbia, on window of United States National Museum, top floor, April, 1912 (Malloch).

Allied to *exigua* Williston, but the color of the halteres is white in that species.

Type.—Cat. No. 14954, U.S.N.M.